



## The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 15, 1879.

The farmers who are trying to secure their wheat in the northwest wish that the south or some other section had the rain that is seriously interfering with their harvest, and the thirsty south would gladly take every drop that they have to spare.

Now that the United States have secured free quinine, the Canadians are clamorous for a repeal of the duty upon the article. If this thing goes on all the drug will soon be freed of tax in all America. So do tall oaks from little acorns grow, or words to that effect.

The Howard association of New Orleans has been fully reorganized, many of last year's officers being re-elected. It is to be hoped that this brave body of men will not have to face the fever either this or any other year. They deserve a long vacation.

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The appointment of Colonel E. J. Harvey, who was inspector-general upon General Joseph E. Johnston's staff, to the work of superintending the codification and publication of the war records of the confederate government will probably raise a howl in the republican party. And yet it is confessed that no man in the country is better fitted for the task. A good part of these war papers passed through his hands originally, and his ability and integrity are unquestioned.

The sporadic cases of fever in Memphis begin to stand out in their true relation to the community, and reason is taking the place of fear. Memphis has suffered greatly, but if the present spell of cool weather lasts a week much of the injurious work can be undone. Cooler weather and the want of new cases of fever will at least dissolve the shot-gun quarantines. If ever a town deserved and needed the sympathy of surrounding communities, it is the city on the bluff that is to-day almost deserted and yet almost feverless.

This is indeed a fortunate country. We are now practically called upon to furnish cotton with which to clothe, wheat with which to feed and coal oil with which to light the best part of the globe. Our control of the cotton and petroleum markets of Europe has long been unquestioned, and the best statistician of the New York produce exchange estimates that our wheat crop for 1879 will amount to 385,000,000 bushels, and that France will import about 80,000,000 bushels; Great Britain, 120,000,000 bushels; Germany, 10,000,000 bushels; Switzerland, 10,000,000 bushels; Spain and Portugal, 15,000,000 bushels, and Italy, 25,000,000 bushels. The farmers of the country certainly cannot complain that their market is of limited extent.

Ex-Governor WILLIAM ALLEN was but seventy-three years old at the time of his death, but he was one of the oldest of our public men. He rose to distinction at an early age. He entered the lower house of congress in 1853, when he was but 27 years of age, and four years later he became an United States senator. A long retirement, however, preceded his election to the governorship in 1874, after one of the most memorable contests in the history of his state. The dead statesman was a native of North Carolina, but his whole active life was spent in Ohio. His private life was not marred by a single stain, and in all places of trust and honor to which he was called his enviable reputation, and that will suffice to keep his memory green.

## The Market Question.

We present in another column a few suggestive thoughts on the subject of the building of a market. It seems to us that the city council hardly refuse to act in this matter. If we were calling upon the city for money, it might reply with sufficient reason that it had no money to spare. But we do not ask for money. We merely ask that, as the city has no money for this investment, it shall issue a charter to a private company, and give this company exclusive market privileges for the term of say 20 years.

The mere passage of this resolution would, in our opinion, result in the immediate formation of a company that would not only build a market, but that would pay a bonus of \$25,000 or \$50,000 for the privilege. It would be easy to protect the people or the marketmen from any oppression by the setting of a fee and rental tariff that should go with the grant of the monopoly and be a part of it.

We hope to see the council move in this matter. Atlanta has enough private enterprise—if she has no public money—and we are tired of seeing her enjoy the distinction of being the only city of respectable size in America that is utterly without a market system.

## Georgia's Sacred Duty.

It has been said time and again that "republics are ungrateful," but never has this truism had greater force than in the one we are about to cite.

The capitol of Georgia lacks the picture of the man who, of all others, perhaps, should have a place upon its walls, and his memory is growing dim in the hearts of our people. We allude to that great and good man, Governor John Milledge. There are few men in Georgia who even know his history or can guess to what extent the state is indebted to him. Early in the year of 1775, "the sons of liberty" of Liberty county, headed by noble Wimberly Jones, declared themselves independent of Great Britain, and in May, 1775, when John Milledge was eighteen years old, he was with James Habersham when he went out and arrested the royal Governor Wright at Savannah. On the same day young Milledge led the assault on the British arsenal, scaled the walls and captured the munition. It is a notable historical fact that part of this very ammunition was sent to Boston and used in the battle of Bunker's Hill. He was at the siege of Savannah under Count D'Estaing, and later at the siege of Augusta. He served through the war with great distinction, and at the close in 1780

was appointed attorney-general of Georgia. He served several terms in the legislature, and in 1792 went to congress, where he served ten years. He was elected governor while still in congress, and at the close of his term was re-elected. In 1806 he was elected to the United States senate, and died in 1818 at the Sand Hills in Augusta. He was the founder of the university of Georgia, and made it a donation to the value of \$100,000. He was a life-long democrat and was the confidant friend of Thomas Jefferson. It is said that Mr. Jefferson trusted him more fully than any man south of Virginia. He was the grandfather of Recorder John Milledge of this city.

We earnestly hope that the legislature, at its present session, will pass a resolution ordering a life-size portrait of this distinguished Georgian painted and hung upon the capital walls, that his memory may be perpetuated and the flavor of his great patriotic life kept in the hearts of our people.

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Accompanying the bill is a memorial from the committee appointed by the state medical society to urge this vital important matter upon the legislature. This memorial we present elsewhere and commit it to the attention of the members of the legislature and to our readers generally. The memorial does not enter into any elaborate argument for the reason that the arguments will be presented in another shape—through the newspapers and in the discussion that must ensue when the bill comes up for action. The document, however, dwells with timely emphasis upon the imperative necessity of some system of state sanitarianism which shall be under the control and direction of our federal government, such as will be the practical result of successful opposition, and the responsibility therefore must rest with the general assembly.

The medical men who are members of the legislature have had several consultations with the members of the state board of health and with the committee of the Georgia medical association, and the result is to be found in the bill introduced in the house last Saturday by Hon. A. P. Adams, of Chatham. This bill embodies such changes and amendments in the old law as the experience of the people themselves, but which is willing to turn the control of state sanitation over to the federal government. Such must be the practical result of successful opposition, and the responsibility therefore must rest with the general assembly.

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